THE TREE STREET, REPORT OF THE RESERVE FROM THE PROPERTY OF TH

Captain Cook, which left Liverpool at noon on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th January, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

at the time, a special message contradicting the

from Italy, and the Political Economy Society of France seized the occasion to tender him a banquet. It was to take place on the 26th of January.

Castle of Kiel. The patent promises the population equal rights with the other inhabitants of Prussia; the preservation of all unobjectionable institutions peculiar to the country, and the non-removal of the present officials from their posts except for cause. The proclama-tion which accompanies the patent pays a tribute to the proved constancy of the Schles-wig-Holstemers, and declares that every effort will be made to promote the prosperity of the country.

hitherto refrained in a somewhat marked manner from expressing its views relative to the late changes in the Constitution, published on January 26 a long article, signed by M. Gueroult, commenting on the vigorous measures of reform proposed. The series of observations in question present this peculiarity, that while all the early portions seem rather hostile to the modifications proposed, and still more to the manner in which they have been produced, the latter part expansives without reserve in praise. latter part expatiates without reserve in praise of the Emperor, for both his acts and his in-

The Emperor Napoleon's reform letter suggests the following reflections to the Turin Gazette:—"The constitutional reforms in France appear of a nature to satisfy the most exacting, and to answer to the desires of the most ardent liberals of that nation. It may be said that the Constitution of the empire has made a great step towards the tranqui plains of the broadest liberty. As to us Italians, we ought to rejoice heartly at the sight of the editor, erected and crowned by the one and genuine ally whom Italy bas ever had, settling down on the solid foundations on which our own constitutional liberties repose. These are foundations which the reactions will always be powerless to shake."

We read in La France of January 26:- "A recent article in the Florence Gazette, repub-lished by several Turin journals, asserted that French emissaries were busy in the neighborthe french Government. The Nazione says it is in a position to declare in the most explicit manner that this statement is destitute of foun-

Viscount Hood has transmitted for publication the following letter which he has received from the Emperor Napoleon:-

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, January 20, 1867. -Sir:-I learn with regret by your letter that the tombs of the English officers killed at the battle of Toulouse are in a dilapidated condi-tion. Soldiers who fall in foreign country belong to that country, and it is the duty of all to honor their memory. I shall have the tombs repaired at my own expense. Receive, etc. "Napolson."

The London Morning Post of the 26th makes the announcement—alluded to in our cable re-port—that the long pending differences between Hungary and the Court of Vienna have been satisfactorily adjusted. A separate Hungarian Ministry has been conceded, and the nomination of its members is almost complete.

The London Post of the 25th of January, speaking of Napoleon's more recent policy Bays:- "These preparations and this change of policy do not prove that France contemplates war, but they clearly demonstrate that, in the opinion of her ruler, the contingency of war is possible, if not probable, and that in such an event France must not be found in the same unprepared state in which she stood last year. In a word, Napoleon III does not believe that the treaty of Prague was final, nor that the present statu quo will long continue undisturbed; and he has resolved that if further changes are are to be effected, they shall not be made without the consent of France." The Tribunal de Commerce of the Seine,

has registered a decision in a case somewhat similar to that of Glover vs. Persigny, tried some years since in London in connection with Napoleon's subsidizing an English newspaper. It appears that in 1863, when all the French journals were attacking Russia with reference to the Polish question, M. Tohitcherine, a gentleman attached to the Russian embassy in Paris, took steps to subsidize the Nation, in order that it might put "correct views" of Russo-Polish affairs before the Pari sian public. Since that time the Nation has come to grief, and the creditors of the paper have taken advantage of an agreement entered into the debts of the establishment, which, it seems, his agreement bound him to sustain.

The Tribunal de Commerce has decided against the Russian employe, notwithstanding privileges of an embassy, on the ground that he entered into partnership in a commer cial speculation. It is still possible that his may secure him from arrest; but it eems likely that the Russian Government will have to pay a considerable sum in excess of what they already have disbursed.

When the Australasian left England, all the overdue steamers had reached England except the Bosphorus from Philadelphia, and she was spoken on the 30th January, six hundred miles west of Queenstown, short of coal.

# NAPOLEON'S CABINET.

Personal and Official Intrigues and Rivalries-How the Reform Decree was Planned and Operated-The Emperor "Puts His Foot Down," Disappoints Everybody, and is Master of the Situation-How M. Walewski Lost His Place, Etc.

Paris Correspondence London Times, January 23. On the lith of November, 1830, Marie de Medicis, seconded by Gaston d'Orleans, advised Louis XIII, who was then recovering from a long illness, to dismiss his Minister, Cardinal Richelieu. Marie de Medicis was the mother, Gaston d'Orleans the brother of the King. Louis could not resist the earnest entreaties of two such near relatives, and a promise to comply with their wisnes was wrung from him. Richelien heard from his spies about the royal household of the danger he was threatened with. Not a moment did he lose. He hastened to Versailles, where the King then was, demanded an audience and obtained it, and in half an hour not only regained the confidence. manded an audience and obtained it, and in half an hour not only regained the confidence of his master, but obtained from him a promise that his adversaries should be placed at his mercy. To their utter astonishment, the royal

mercy. To their utter astonishment, the royal ordinance which was to have disgraced the Cardinal only made him more powerful than before, and he revenged himself upon them with excessive rigor. From that day to this, the 11th of November, 1630, is known in history as "La Journee des Dupes."

The incidents of the past week have vividly recalled to the memory of the public that historic fact; and they now designate the Saturday when the Emperor "invited" his ministers to resign as the "Journee des Dupes." They call it so because every one of the parties concerned expected a result different from what it has been.

has made up his mind that certain friends of

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

### EUROPE.

# LATEST STEAMER NEWS. The Cunard mail steamship Australasian,

has made up his mind that certain friends of his own might be advantageously substituted in the Departments of State and Finance, for M. Rouher, who was and is at the head of the one, and M. Fould at the head of the other.

M. Walewski's ideal of a fluance minister is M. Magne, who probably agrees with him; and from M. Magne M. Fould took over that department in the condition we all remember, and made the changes in it which we all know. M. Walewski's ideal of a ministerial orator, and minister without partfeuille, is M. Emile Ollivier—certainly a man of fair ability and of liberal tendencies; but far above all, M. Walewski's ideal of a Minister of State is M. Walewski himself. All the influence which he possessed, and it is not inconsiderable, is said to have been brought to bear, directly and indirectly, in Paris was alarmed, on the night of the 25th of January, by a report that the King of Italy had been assassinated. The Emperor Napoteon sent to the Prefecture ball, which was going on at the time a special measure controlled. brought to bear, directly and indirectly, in effecting this combination, on the success of which, by the aid of another high personage, he counted with certainty. M. Lavalette also was to make room for some other person in the Home Department whose oratorical gifts were necessarily then his Mr. Gladstone was in Paris, en route to London

The Prussian royal patent incorporating Schleswig-Holstein with the Prussian monarchy was promulgated on the 24th of January at the more potential than his.

In the meantime the Emperor was maturing, in silence and secresy, his plan of reform—not quite the same as that which has been pubquite the same as that which has been published, though very nearly so. The Cabinet Council that was to meet on Wednesday was postponed, in consequence of the Court ball, to Thursday, and on that day, before any other business was entered upon, he quietly drew from his pocket a sheet of paper, read to his Ministers the draft of his project, informed them that, as he had definitively made up his mind upon it, he would not then trouble them for any observations, and requested them to proceed observations, and requested them to proceed forthwith to the or Lary business of the day. The Ministers received the gradious communi-The Opinion Nationale of Paris, which had

The Ministers received the gracious communication with respect; not without surprise, but they said nothing.

On Saturday the Council of Ministers met again, and the Emperor having settled in his own mind what to do with them, they were allowed to have their say. The Empress was present and took part in the conference. There can be no indelicacy in alluding to this illus rious lady, who is, to all intents and purposes, a poil ical personage. Her Majesty has over and over again presided at Cabinet Councils, she almost always takes a share in the proceedings, and sometimes signs decrees and ordinances. In the present instance, it is related that her Majesty was pleased to express herself not over satisfied with the concessions granted by the Emperor, as they gave rather too much latitude Emperor, as they gave rather too much latitude to the opposition, and too much disarmed

authority.

M. Chasseloup-Laubat (Marine) inclined to more liberal views, and, perhaps, took some exceptions to the project. There is some uncertainty as to how Marshal Randon expressed himself on the particular subject, though there were none as to what he thought of the project for the organization of the army. M. Lavalette, strange to say, took rather a liberal view, though he might not completely disapprove the plan. M. Fould did not conceal his opinion that it could hardly be looked upon as serious, would cordially support any well-considered serious measure that would enlarge the circle of public liberty, and at the same

as serious, would cordially support any wellconsidered serious measure that would enlarge
the circle of public liberty, and at the same
time maintain the proper authority of the
Executive; but he did not think that the one
in question had that character.

After hearing with his worted serenity and
patience all the Ministers had to say, his
Majesty was pleased to notify his Ministers that
he had made up his mind, and he invited them
to resign en masse. The "invitation" was at
once accepted. It was considered as a mere
formality, though perhaps a superfluous one,
as they all expected to be reinstated in their
posts. How far their expectations have been
realized you already know. Those who had
planned a new combination are, it appears,
more disappointed than anyone. M. Walewski
is, alas, not the Minister of State; M. Rouher
keeps his, place; M. Magne is not Finance
Minister: M. Ollivier is not Minister of anything and is not the Government organ in the
Chamber.

M. Lavalette is still head of the Home Office.

M. Lavalette is still head of the Home Office. though, with a modesty for which few gave him credit, he admitted he was not a great orator, and he feared his inability to defend, as they should be defended, the acts and policy of the Government. He was told, however, on very high authority, that he was one of the best speakers in Council; and if he made one effort to get rid of the partyal timeline. to get rid of the natural timidity which is his charm, he would positively shine in de bate. Thus the ministers, who resigned as a matter of form, but were not called back, must resign themselves to remain out. M. Chasse-Laubat has since said that he by no mean regrets the loss of office, as he is pretty well tired of it; and his colleague of the War Department protests he is quite of the same mind

I have already alluded to the Emperor's letter to M. Fould. It is convicous, kind, and friendly, but is said to betray some embarrassment. M. Rouher's appointment to the ment. M. Rouher's appointment to the Finances is thought to be only temporary, out of regard for the late Minister; and there may yet be a chance of M. Walewski beau ideal being called to the post before long. M. de Persigny heard about all this too late to change the heard about all this too fate to change the Emperor's resolution, or at least to try to change it. He would prefer some other combination, and some other plan of reform. What that is I cannot say; but the probability is that any plan that brought him back to office and restored him to absolute sway over Prefects. Sub-Prefects, and gardes champetres would suit

From all this you may judge how far Satur day last deserves the designation of a journee des dupes. One of the retired Ministers re-marked somewhat bitterly on Sunday that his colleagues who remained took care on leaving office to provide themselves with their contre-marque—the ticket given to persons who leave a theatre during the acts, and which enables them to return.

As for the benefits resulting from the 'decree

of Sunday, public opinion is very nearly the same as I have in previous letters described it. It is a compound which may do much good or may do little, but there is one great fact which they who approve and they who disapprove seem to ignore, namely, that it is one supreme will that still directs the destinies of the nation.

# PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

### His Views of "The Situation," as Stated to the Correspondent of the "London Times." Washington (Jan. 10) Cor. London Times.

There is an advantage to the stranger which There is an advantage to the stranger which American politicians do not appreciate, of hearing both sides of a question, and in these days the only efficient means of getting at the President's views is from himself. It is some months since I last saw the President, and I was anxious to ascertain his opinions upon the state of the country and the events of the last few months. Mr. Johnson was good enough to give me an interview this afternoon at the white House, and he expressed to me the views White House, and he expressed to me the views which I shall, with his sanction, endeavor to

The President said that the light in which he The President said that the light in which he regarded public affairs at the present moment was that a minority in the country was seeking to impose its views upon the majority. That minority knew the scale would be turned against them if the full number of the States were represented in Congress, and hence they were inflexible in their determination to keep them out. If once the people could be brought to understand that the fundamental principles of the Government were at stake, and not mere of the Government were at stake, and not mere

of the Government were at stake, and not mere questions of party supremacy, there would be hope that justice would be done.

In the election last autumn false issues were dexterously introduced, and upon them the people pronounced judgment. They were told that if the Southern States were readmitted the retional interest would be imperilled, and they that if the Southern States were readmitted the national interest would be imperilled, and they did not stop to consider whether this was true or not. They forgot the weakness to which the South had been reduced, and never considered that it would still be unavoidable that it should obey the North, the stronger power—the power with available force at its back.

with available force at its back.
But, continued the President, it is impossible
that the question should rest here. Little by
little the Southern States had been brought back into a proper action with the machinery of gov-ernment. The Government and the States had gradually approached each other, law and con-stituted authority resumed their sway, and everything was completed except the admission of representatives from those States to Congress. But here Congress interposed, and it said, "You are not States at all, and you shall not be repre-sented." From that moment it began to pull to pieces the main fabric of the Government; it been.

For a long time past it appears that M.

Walewaki, President of the logislative body,

The States had brought Congress Into existence, and now Congress proposed to destroy the States. It proposed to abolish the original and elementary principle of its being. It was as if the creature turned round upon the creator, and attempted to destroy him. But suppose these States, with their lawfully appointed Governors and administrators, refused to obey this summons to depart out of life altogether? Suppose they said:—"We are within the scope of the Constitution; we are obeying the laws; the Government recognizes us by the infliction of taxes, and the appointment of public officers; and no Congress on decree our dissolution!"

Could the Government deny or repudiate this argument? If it came before the courts, and they substantiated it, what would remain to Congress but the exercise of force in order to carry out its views? Thus the country would be involved in another revolution; towards that all the proceedings of Congress in relation to the South were tending. The Executive Government were, at least, endeavoring to fulfil what was the supreme law of the land—the Constitution. There was a time when men considered the Constitution first when they framed laws. Now they occasionally mentioned it in an accidental manner.

laws. Now they occasionally mentioned it in an accidental manner. Some one on looking around discovered the Constitution, with much the same sense of astonishment, apparently, that a man who was watching the stars might exper ence when he watching the stars might experence when he discovered a new planet. But the Constitution was on the side of the Executive; law was on its side, and reason and justice. The people would eventually perceive that it was interposing to preserve the very basis of this republican Government, although their attention might be diverted from it now. "There is," added the President, "no answer to this argument—no attempt is made to answer it, except by the use of arbitrary power. You feel sometimes as if you were following up a principle straight to its source, and had got a tight grip upon it; and it is exactly so in this case."

The Constitution, the President further said, had been solemnly received when the people went into the federation. No section of the people, or their representatives, could ignore or overthrow it, except arbitrarily. By-and-by, when the people heard the crash of the fabric which they had formerly prized so highly, when the sound of the failing timbers reached their ears, and they saw the dust and confusion, they would stop and look up to ascertain who it was that had been doing the work of destruction.

ears, and they saw the dust and confusion, they would stop and look up to ascertain who it was that had been doing the work of destruction. That portion of the people which was now unheard would eventually demand by what right a Congress representing a part only of the States had assumed this responsibility. Formerly when a measure was introduced, the first question asked was, "Is it constitutional?" and the next, "Is it expedient?"

Now, Congress only asked, "Is it expedient?"
But, in the judgment of the Executive, what was unconstitutional could not be expedient. The Constitution did, indeed, provide for its own enlargement or amendment, and it was competent for the people to change it according to the method prescribed. But now the majority of the people were voiceless on the question; they had no opportunity to make themselves heard. One duty of the Executive was undoubtedly to protect the rights of the

tion; they had no opportunity to make themselves heard. One duty of the Executive was undoubtedly to protect the rights of the minority, and hence Congress was alming to pull down the Executive, and was even threatening the Supreme Court. It was opposed to the best interests of the people that this attempt should succeed, and the Executive still had confidence that the people would discern that truth for themselves.

The President presently referred to the alleged abuse which had been committed of the appointing power. He said that there was great misconception abroad as to the good which the Executive might do for itself, or the harm which it might do others, by the bestowal of offices. Suppose, for instance, that there was a post to be given away. There were sure to be iwenty applicants for it; and when it was bestowed all that the President had done was to make one lukewarm friend and nineteen enemies. The friend was silenced, for after he received the appointment he had to make favor with the Senate in order to have it confirmed. The man was as likely as not to throw over the President altogether.

It was different when the Executive was in

President altogether.

It was different when the Executive was in harmony with the Senate; then the candidate knew that he could secure a majority of that body, and he could venture to give his adhesion to the President. In point of fact, the Execu-tive had not made more changes than were required by the public service—not so many as were ordinarily made. There was a great out-cry because the men who were actually in power had filled all the offices with their friends and supporters, and they did not want to see them removed.

them removed.

With regard to the threatened impeachment, the President said with a smile:—

"I had contradicted old world-wide ideas, derived from Magna Charta, and sodownwards, respecting the right of the accused to be heard, and to be fairly tried, but these seem to be going out of date. Now, a committee sitting in going out of date. Now, a committee sitting in secret, and hearing one side only, and that side the enemies of the accused, prejudge his case. It is a consistent part of the general system which we see being pursued."

Frequently during the conversation the President reiterated his belief that the people would eventually begin to look at all the questions now before them from the constitutional side. He seemed to be content to be judged by the fidelity and persistence with which he had

side. He seemed to be content to be judged by
the fidelity and persistence with which he had
adhered in his public policy to the Constitution, which his oath obliges him to defend.
That oath might as well be rescinded if Congress and the country refused to recognize the
Constitution as a law binding upon all affice,
Certainly the President's opinions with regard
to the Constitution are not singular, although to the Constitution are not singular, although few besides himself have the courage to openly proclaim them. There are numbers of lawyers who do not hesitate to admit privately, "the President is right; but what is to be gained by going against one's constituents?" Now and then, however, a public way. then, however, a public man is found who is not afraid to declare his convictions. Judge Black, for example, made a forcible speech in defense of the President and the Supreme Court. He said in the course of his remarks:—
"The judges, and all who think with them, are called traitors because they declare the Con-

stitution to mean what it says, and because they will not violate it themselves or permit its viowill not violate it themselves or permit its vio-lation by others when they can prevent it. If this conflict for and against the Constitution implies treason on either side, the guilt does not lie at our door. It is not the man who sustains, and loves, and believes in the laws of this coun-try—it is not such a man that can be justly called a traitor. But if there be an American citizen anywhere who, with an oath upon his conscience to support the Constitution, would conscience to support the Constitution, would make war upon it, subvert it by brute force, and take away the defenses it affords to life, liberty, and property, leaving them to the mercy of mobs, murderers, kidnappers, military commissions, and bureaus of military justice, such a man is thoroughly a traitor."

Sentiments like these make a man unpopu-

lar, and therefore few venture to utter them.

The country ought not to be in any doubt as
to the objects which the radicals have in view to the objects which the radicals have in view in impeaching the President. It cannot be alleged as a pretext that Mr. Johnson prevents necessary legislation. The majority of two-thirds is secured, and the veto can always be rendered inoperative. What is it, then, that the leaders of the party are seeking? To place one of their own number in the Presidential chair, so that the laws which they pass may be carried out at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

This would inevitably force a revolution almost directly. The safeguard against it now is that the classes legislated against believe that the President can exercise some restraint upon their antagonists. They do not yet feel that they are delivered over altogether into their hands. This advantage to the country more than compensates for Mr. Johnson's mistakes, whatever they may have been The takes, whatever they may have been. The radicals wish to revolutionize the Government, and to put a tool of their own into the White

Do they expect to accomplish all this quietly? Do they expect to accomplish all this quietly? They cannot pack the Supreme Court at this moment, for the appointment of the Judges rests exclusively with the President, But a more accommodating Executive could be induce to place more Judges on the bench, So that law might be interpreted according to radical principles. These are the plans of the radical party and still the needle are silent. cal party, and still the people are silent.

pocket-book given by Marie Antoinette to the Marquise de Caumont, governess of the Count d'Artois' children, in 1781, was sold at auction in Paris for 9000f. It is understood that the Empress Engenie is the purchaser.

# FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

# Great Reform Demonstration Last Night in London.

No Outbreaks Occur.

The Latest Financial and Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Berlin, February 12 .- The Conference of the South German States has adopted an army system similar to that of Prussia. Italy.

Florence, February 12.—The Cabinet Ministers of Italy have all resigned. Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 12 .- In the new Turkish Ministry about to be created, Ali Vizier Fuad will accept the Foreign Minister-

### GREAT BRITAIN. The Mammoth Reform Demonstrations of Yesterday and Last Night.

London, February 12-Noon.-The grand eform demonstration yesterday and last night assed off enthusiastically but quietly.

From representations made to the Govern. ment, serious Fenian riots were feared at Chester, but the authorities were watchful, and no outbreak occurred.

London, February 12-Noon.-Illinois Central, 811; Erie Railroad, 391; U. S. Fivetwenties, 73 3-16.

At Paris Five-twenties are 82%, and at Frankfort 763.

# FROM NEW YORK THIS P. M.

# A Great Fire on Broadway.

Society Library Building Destroyed

Loss Estimated at \$1,500,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

New York, February 12-Noon.-The build ing on Broadway, at the corner of Leonard street, occupied by J. B. Chittenden & Co., dry goods, took fire at 5.30 this morning, and now is burning with destructive fury. Chittenden & Co.'s loss is estimated at one million. There is a heavy insurance, but to what extent cannot be reported, as the books and papers are locked in the vault. The loss of laffray & Co. is \$100,000; partially insured.

The building erected for the Society Library, valued at \$350,000, is entirely destroyed.

### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, February 12.

Reconstruction in North Carolina. The North Carolina Legislature, although it has considered the reconstruction compromise offered by the Southern Governors for three days, had not, up to to-night, reached any final result. The delay in North Carolina is looked upon as ominous in its influence over other States, as it was expected that she would not hesitate in leading the way in its adoption.

# The Financial Situation.

The four per cent, loan certificates, payable on demand and made a legal tender for the urpose of bank reserves, will be authorized. The legal power to contract the volume of greenbacks, not to exceed four million dollars per month, will not be taken from the Secreary; but he will, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the House of Representatives n their late vote, announce his intention to suspend this policy until after the compound nterest notes shall have been disposed of, and the money market shall have become very

The Bankrupt Bill. The friends of the Bankrupt bill have had a conference with the Senators who are friendly to the bill, and it has been agreed to try and put it upon its passage to-morrow. It is now thought the bill will pass.

# From St. Louis.

St. Louis, February 12. - Major-Genera. Hancock arrived here yesterday from the Eastl The Republican's Messilla, New Mexico, corespondent says that the Indians are very roublesome in that neighborhood, much stock having been stolen and several murders committed

The Republican's St. Louis despatch says that advices from Upper Missouri state that Governor Foulke, of Dakotah, has been summoned to Washington on matters connected with the Santa Fe tribe of Sioux Indians and the Yungtons.

The citizens are very anxious for the removal of the Santa Fe tribe from their present location, it being very near the settlement. Governor Foulke will take with him fifteen representatives from each of the tribes named.

-In 1865 there were sent from England to Western Australia 556 convicts, and the total number received up to the end of the year was 8716, of whom 2931 were still convicts. The ticket-of-leave holders in the colony were estimated at 1500.

### Another Bonded Warehouse Robbed. NEARLY EIGHTREN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN-A SMALL PORTION OF THE PROPERTY FOUND IN A COOPERAGE-NO TRACE

Some time between last Saturday night and Monday morning the extensive United States bonded warehouse of Messas. Miler & Conger, located at the corner of Water and Union streets, was visited by a gang of bold and expert burglars, who succeeded in robbing the place of a targe quantity of silk and satin goods

and jewelry.

It is supposed that the robbery was committed during Sunday night, as a clerk in the employ of the firm was in the store during the after-noon, and did not notice anything unusual about the place. The robbery was not dis-covered until the warehouse was opened for

covered until the warehouse was opened for business yesterday morning.

From a subsequent examination of the premises, it appears that the burglars passed through an open lot connected with Brigg's cooperage immediately in the rear of the warehouse. Piled close against the fence which separates the yard from the warehouse is a stack of barrels some twenty feet high. This the burglars clambered over and their dropped down into the area in the rear of the store, where they worked for hours secure from observation or interraption. ervation or interraption.

This position gained, one of the doors, which is fastened with but a single bolt, was burst open by means of a "jimmy;" but here the burglars met a temporary check, as several hogsheads of sugar had been placed close against the door, so that they could not enter.

A similar door a little further on was then forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it may be the forced open and the hurglars of whom it is the forced open and the hurglars of the forced open and the hurglars of the forced open and the hurglars of the forced open and the forced open forced open, and the burglars, of whom it was supposed there were at least three, entered the supposed there were at least three, entered the warehouse. They ascended to the fifth floor, where they burst open twenty cases and sacks of goods, containing silks, satins, linens, pop-lins, cloths, etc. etc., and rausacked them thoroughly.

Selecting three cases of elegant goods, being a portion of a consignment to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., the burglars emptied some fifteen or twenty bags of rice, strewing the contents about the floor. The bags were then filled with the costly goods taken from the cases, a valuable quantity of jewelry, which the thieves found in a box belonging to a brother-in-law of Mr. Miller, which had been left on storage in the establishment.

The burglars then divested themselves of their underelothing, and donned new clothes, which they found in one of the cases which they had broken open. The burglars, with sur-prising coolness, then regaled themselves with wines, liquors, and cigars, and must have enjoyed themselves immensely, judging from the numerous en pty bottles and stumps of cigars found lying about the floor.

After carousing to their hearts' content, the

After carousing to their hearts' content, the burglars left the premises undetected, taking with them goods amounting in value to between \$12,000 and \$18,000. Yesterday morning the workmen at Bragg's cooperage found, three bags of the goods, valued at \$2000, lying among the boxes and barrels in the yard, which the burglars were probably compelled to abandon in their flight. in their flight.

How so much property could be removed from the building at night without attracting the attention of the police, seems inexplicable. Captain Jameson, of the Seventh Precinct, was notified of the robbery, and made a thorough examination of the premises. No trace of the thieves or the property has yet been obtained.—

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREEN COUNTY LAND CASE. The prison cases before the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow presiding, are very numerous. A goodly proportion plead guilty. The most important business is that referring to the Green County Land case. The case was called up by D. W. O'Brien, Esq., whereupon Mr. Cassidy filed a demurrer. Argument will taken next Saturday. This case proves to be one of the most important of the oil cases, involving, as it does, nearly \$300,000. We understand come of our most prominent citizens are stand some of our most prominent citizens are interested in this suit.

PRISON CASES BEFORE THE COURT. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

—James Richardson plead guilty to a charge of
the larceny of a gold watch, valued at \$200, belonging to Mary Pedrekin. He went to board
with this lady on the 18th of January, and left on the 19th, taking the lady's watch. He regular boarding-house thief. Sentenced County Prison for two years and six months Adam Larence plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants belonging to Louisa Childs. Mrs. Childs carries on the dyeing busi-

ness, and had this young man in her employ. He stole from her these pants, and ran away. Sentenced to County Prison for seven months, William Newsome plead guilty to the charge of the larceny, as bailee, of \$10 belonging to Samuel Burrows. Newsome was employed by Burrows to drive a heckster waron; one day Burrows to drive a huckster wagon; one day Burrows gave him \$10 to buy his load with, and he ran away with the money. The Court, thinking the evidence did not exactly meet the charge, sentenced Newsome to an imprisonment of ten weeks from the day of his committen weeks ago.

ment of ten weeks from the day of his commitment, ten weeks ago.

James Simpson plead guilty to a charge of the
larceny of a pair of overalls, belonging to
William Gerser, and was sentenced to the
County Prison for eight months.

Harry Davis, a little boy, plead guilty to a
charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at
\$87.50, belonging to George Killer. The little
one having sneaked into Keller's house by the
back way, went us stairs and stole the articles.
The Court sent him to the House of Refuge.

Joseph Wilson plead guilty to a charge of the
larceny of flannel shirts, valued at \$30. He
entered the store of M. C. Hirst, stole the shirts,
and was detected as he was leaving the store and was detected as he was leaving the store with them. Sentenced to County Prison for

nine months,

James Donnelly plead guilty to a charge of
the larceny of a coat valued at \$65, belonging to
Abram Calbarner. He stole the coat, and
pawned it for \$5. It was recovered from the
pawnbroker by the owner. Sentenced to the
County Prison for ten months.

Owen Farley plead guilty to a charge of
the larceny of a copper kettle. He is a little
vagrant, and although he has had opportunities, he would remain with no one who took
an interest in him. He was sent to the House

an interest in him. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Smith, otherwise known as Major Brown, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of three coats, valued at \$40, belonging to Charles T. Reed. The Major, very much given to stratagem when pressed by military necessity, being in need of a coat, went with his "aid" to Mr. Reed's store to look at a coat. While his aid was trying on a coat the Major, in some mysterious manner, shoved off three coats that never would have been recovered, had not Detective Tryon surprised the Major in the act. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Ramsdon Rodgers vs. Andrew Stewart. An action to recover percentage for exchange of property, Jury out. Smith, otherwise known as Major

Jury out.

William H. Boyler vs. William H. and Alfred H. Love, trading as William H. Love, defendants, and the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphis. An attachment execution against the Mechanics' National Bank to recover money under a judgment. Deposited in the name of R. G. Black, alleged to be the property of A. H. Love. On trial,

William Ball plead guilty to a charge of the largeny of a coat, valued at \$12, belonging to

larceny of a coat, valued at \$12, belonging to Auron Isaacs. He went to Mr. Isaacs' store during that gentleman's absence, and on meetduring that gentleman's absence, and on meet-ing Mr. Isaacs, he said he would return in a few moments to settle for a coat he had taken away. But Mr. Isaacs didn't sell goods on tick, and he

But Mr. Isaacs didn't sell goods on ting, and no stopped Ball there. Sentenced to County Prison for 10 months. Charles Cooper plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a bucket of lard, and was sent to the House of Refuge. John Watson was convicted of a charge of ttempting to enter a store wirh intent to stea. At 12% o'clock Sunday night, Officer Jones surprised two men trying to get into the store southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The two men ran, and the officer arts.

his pistol. Watson ran up Nectarine street, and the officer after him; a lively chase followed, but the officer caught the burglar.

Henry Till piead guilty to a charge of larceny, as ballee, of \$8, belonging to John Haines. Haines gave Till \$8 to buy marketing with but Till having lost his appetite, appropriated the money to his own use, and was caught. Sentenced to County Prison for three months, dating from the day of his commitment, making the imprisonment two weeks.

Robert Thomas plead guilty to a charge of larceny of furs, etc., valued at \$23.50, belonging to Sarah Hitchings. He entered Mrs. Hitchings for her hospitality by running away with her furs. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Ann Denkla vs. The American Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy for injury sustained in loss of goods. Verdict for plaintiff \$122.56.

Thomas Cunningham vs. City of Philadel-hia. Before reported. Verdict for plainting

Court of Common Pleas—Judgé Brewster.

—Michael Degan vs. Philip Sipple. A land-ord's tenant case under the act of 1863. On

Nist Prius—Judge Agnew,—The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. the Hazelton Coal Company. An action to recover damages for a breach of contract made by defendants, upon valuable consideration, to build a road which plaintiff were to have the exclusive right to use for the transportation of coal. After the use for the transportation of coal. After the road had been constructed, the defandants transferred it to third parties, and the plaintiffs were denied the use of the road. On trial.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, February 12, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 1054, no change; 1862 5-20s at 1084, a slight advance; 10-40s at 1001, a slight advance; and 7-30s at 1054@1051, no change. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1002, an advance of \( \frac{1}{2} \); and old do.

at 96, no change, Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52); Camden and Amboy at 131½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½; and Northern Central at 47, no change. 34 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehrli; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 20 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 31; and Chesnut and Walnut at 50, 21½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 48 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 32, 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 232 for North America; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 83 for Western; 100 Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 58 for Commonwealth; and 122 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little doing

National.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 32%, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 54%, a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\). 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 54% for Delaware Division; and 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1364; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 1364; 1 P. M., 1364, an advance of ten the closing price last evening. -The following table shows the number of

manufacturing operatives in each of the follow-ing cities, with their gross earnings:-Operatives. Earnings. Philadelphia .. 1401-36 1872-58 1382-10 1574-07 2328-09 Reading. 18,252,136 46,436,648 21,772,323 Incinnati. St. Louis .... 0.362PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street \$1000 Belvidere Dei 2d mt bds..... 

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock: -U.S. 6s, 1881, of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1081@1081; U.S. 5-208, coupon, 1862, 1084@1081; do., 1864, 1062@1061; do., 1865, 1071@1071; do. new, 1061@1051; 10-408, coupon, 1002@101; U.S. 7-308, 1st series, 1051@1051; do., 2d series, 1051@1051; 3d series, 1051@1051; Compounds, December, 1864, 141@141.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 13 64 @1361; Silver is and is, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 164; do., October, 1864, 151; do., December, 1864, 144; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 104; do. October, 1865, 104.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 12.-There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, there being no shipping demand, and only a limited inquiry for home consumption. There is considerable anxiety manifested by some holders to realize, and, notwithstanding the liberal inducements held out, the trade cannot be prevailed upon to purchase more than they want for immediate use. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$8@875 p barrel for superfine, \$9@10-50 for extra, \$11@12-50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11.75@18.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$14.50@18.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$7@7-25 p barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Good and prime Wheat attracts considerable Good and prime wheat attracts considerable attention, but other descriptions are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.50@3, 12,000 bush. No. 1 Spring at \$2.75@2.80, Southern do, at \$3@3.15, and white at \$3.15@3.40. Rye ranges from \$1.25 to 1.25. Corn is active and 2c. 3 bushel higher. Sales of \$000 bushels new yellow at \$5.60.57c. Nothing doing in Barley and Mait. Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the contraband article, which sells at \$1.25@1.75 a gallon.

—In New Zealand, as fast as cereals and root crops are planted, the worms and insects that blight and destroy them are found alive and at work, although such worms and insects were never seen in the colony before. The eggs and grubs of these destructive creatures were in-troduced into the colony with the seed. The New Zealand colonists are new paying twenty shillings a head for every British insectivorous bird that is landed above in the colo

bird that is landed alive in the colony. -The Egyptians find difficulty in adopting the new ideas of which their Viceroy has made himself the representative. At a recent sitting of their Parliament, Hillal Bey, one of the deputies, having spoken of the Viceroy as "my adored master," the President observed that a

more parliamentary expression would be "my august sovereign."